The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,921.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14. will be presented,
A new Manuscript Comedy, never performed in this kingdom, called
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
Written by Mr MORTON, author of The Cure for the Heart-Ache, and other favourite Dramatic Pieces.
To which will be added,
The Dramatic Romance of
RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.
On THURSDAY, the favourite Comedy of
A CURE FOR THE HEART-ACHE.
WITH
THE FARMER.
By desire of the Right Hon. Lady AUGUSTA CLAVERING,
On MONDAY, Feb. 19. the last New Comedy of
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING;
WITH
THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.
☞ The CASTLE SPECTRE will speedily be brought forward, with new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations.—The Scenery painted by Mr NAESMITH, with the assistance of Mr CARNEW.
Doors to be opened at Six, to begin precisely at Seven.
Tickets to be had, and places for the boxes to be taken at the box-office of the Theatre-Royal.

LORD DUNCAN'S FLEET.

THE following Sums have been SUBSCRIBED at DUNDEE for the use of the Sufferers in LORD DUNCAN's Fleet, and transmitted to the Committee at Edinburgh by PATRICK STIRLING, Esq.

	L.		
Sir Alex. Douglas, Bart.	2	2	0
Pat. Stirling, merchr.	2	2	0
Geo. Blair, ditto	2	2	0
J. Mylne of Mylnfield	2	2	0
D. Anderson of Balgay	2	2	0
John Pitcairn, merchr.	2	2	0
Ja. Johnston, ditto	2	2	0
James Small, ditto	2	2	0
Geo. Yeaman, ditto	1	1	0
Robert Duff, ditto	1	1	0
Fletcher Read of Logie	1	1	0
Geo. Constable of Wallace Craigie	1	1	0
Wm. Scott, writer	1	1	0
David Johson, youngest, merchant	1	1	0
Arch. Crichton, ditto	1	1	0
James Soutar, ditto	1	1	0
Thomas Watt, ditto	1	1	0
Alex. Syme, ditto	1	1	0
Alex. Balfour, ditto	1	1	0
Ja. Mitchell, Collector of Excise	1	1	0
John Johson, merchr.	1	1	0
T. Maxwell, shipmast.	1	1	0
A. Mackenzie, merchr.	1	1	0
John Kirkaldy, at Dryburgh	1	1	0
John Watt, merchant	1	1	0
Capt. Lawrence Brown	1	1	0
D. Johson, jun. merchr.	1	1	0
Alex. Pitcairn, ditto	1	1	0
W. Thomson, shoema.	0	10	6
Sam. Bell, architect	0	10	6
Ja. Nicoll, manufactur.	0	10	6
Wm. Thomson, ditto	0	10	6
Rod. Ormond, brewer	0	10	6
G. Marshall, merchr.	1	1	0
Wm. Chalmers, writer	1	1	0
Da. Blair, merchant	1	1	0
And. Pitcairn, ditto	1	1	0
	L. 44	12	6

CRINAN CANAL.

PERSONS willing to Contract for BUILDING some LOCKS, and Cutting a Quantity of Rock, are desired to give in their offers to Mr Graham, at the Crinan Canal Company's Office at Inveraray, before the 1st day of April next.
The particulars will be explained by the Resident Engineer on the Canal.

RENT FREE.

Wanted at Whitsunday next, for six months,
A Ready Furnished COUNTRY HOUSE, not more than 30 miles distant from Edinburgh. The advertiser to pay in lieu of the rent the assessed taxes and other taxes.
Whomsoever this offer may suit, will apply by letter, to A. B. at the Mercury Printing Office.

WANTED TO BORROW IMMEDIATELY.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, upon the most unquestionable heritable security.
For further particulars, apply to Mr Arthur Strachan, writer, Warriston's Close.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. BY AUCTION.

Upon Thursday the 15th day of February inst. in that Lodging No. 2, Alexander's Land, Bristo Street,
A VERY neat and tasteful assortment of Dining and Drawing Room, Bed Chamber, Cupboard, and Kitchen Articles; all new within these twelve months, and in the highest order; among which are several very handsome Beds, elegant patterns with comfortable Bedding, Mirrors, Carpets, a beautiful set of Dining Tables, Side-board, &c. &c.
A small quantity of Bed and TABLE LINENS.
Sale to begin each day at 11 o'clock.
DALGLIESH & FORREST.

By Authority of the
Principal Officers and Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy,
On Monday the 19th of February instant, at eleven o'clock forenoon, will be SOLD by public auction, at his Majesty's Yard, Leith,
A Very considerable quantity of DECAYED NAVAL STORES, returned from his Majesty's ships in Leith Roads, consisting of Cables, Cablets, Hawsers, Junk, Standing and Running Rigging, Messengers, Sails, Old Hammocks, Old Iron, &c. &c. together with a number of Anchors, from 6 to 12 Cwts. and a very large quantity of OLD WOOD, viz. Oak Plank, Beams, a few Knees, and a 28 gun ships decayed Mast, &c.
Catalogues may be had of Messr. Thomsons and Co. No. 8. South Bridge Street, Edinburgh, and at the Naval Office, Leith; and the stores may be viewed during the common working hours of the Yard, by applying to
Naval-Office, Leith, JOHN THOMSON,
Feb. 9. 1798. Naval Officer.

TO LET,
THAT Large and Commodious LODGING opposite to the Canongate Church, lately possessed by Sir John Sinclair, consisting of an elegant dining-room and drawing-room, six bedrooms, housekeeper's and servants rooms, butler's pantry, &c.—There is a water-pipe, coal-house, scullery, and other conveniencies in the back court, and two cellars, fitted up with catacombs.—Apply to Henry Tod, upholsterer, at his warehouse, High Street, Edinburgh, or at his warehouse, New Street, Canongate.

HOUSE OF NORTHFIELD, &c.
NEAR PRESTONPANS.

To be LET, for such number of years as can be agreed on,
THE HOUSE of NORTHFIELD, with the Gardens and Pigeon-house, lying in the town of Preston, and parish of Prestonpans, within eight miles of Edinburgh, and ten minutes walk of the sea, all as presently possessed by Miss Robertson. The tenant may have four acres of old grass alongst with the house, if wanted.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,
And entered to at Whitsunday next,
THAT HOUSE in Merchant Street, possessed by Mr Bremner writer consisting of three flats or stories, with ground floor consisting of a large kitchen, cellars, laundry, water-pipe, and paved back court.
The house is large enough to be divided into two convenient lodgings, and may be seen on Tuesdays and Thursdays, from twelve to three o'clock.
Apply to Alexander Fraser, W. S. No. 32. North Hanover Street.

MR URBANI
BEGS leave to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, his Friends, and the Public, That his
CONCERT
Is Fixed for FRIDAY the 23d of FEBRUARY,
AT THE THEATRE-ROYAL,
The particulars of which will be mentioned in a future advertisement. *Carrubber's Close, Feb. 12. 1798.*

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY,
Begins Drawing on Monday the 26th February 1798.
CAPITAL PRIZES.

6	prizes of	L. 20,000	5	of	L. 2,000
5	—	10,000	11	—	1,000
5	—	5,000	20	—	500

&c. &c. &c.
THE ORIGINAL TICKETS AND STAMPED SHARES,
Are Selling in Variety of Numbers,
BY
SCOTT, SMITH, STEIN & CO.
ROYAL EXCHANGE, EDINBURGH;
By whom were sold, in the Irish Lottery now drawing, Ticket No. 8,445, a prize of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, on the 13th day of drawing,
Ticket No. 27,612, a prize of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, on the 21st day,
Ticket No. 6,917, a Prize of Eight Pounds, but as *last drawn*, entitled to
FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS,
As well as many CAPITAL PRIZES in the preceding Lotteries.
Money for Prizes as soon as drawn.
Tickets and Shares registered at 6d. per Number.

TWENTY-SIXTH OF THIS MONTH
The State Lottery commences drawing.
RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, AND CO.
RESPECTFULLY acquaint the Public, the TICKETS and SHARES are on sale, at very low prices, at their Offices
CORNHILL AND CHARING-CROSS, LONDON;
And at the house of Messr. Stevenson and Matchett, Norwich.
The Scheme for the present Lottery is novel, and contains
6 Prizes of Twenty Thousand Pounds,
5 —— of Ten Thousand Pounds,
5 —— of Five Thousand Pounds, &c.
And may be had gratis at their Offices.
*** Country Correspondents may have Tickets and Shares sent them, by remitting Post-office orders, or bills payable at sight, on the lowest terms.
*** Letters (post paid) duly answered
☞ Tickets registered, to send the earliest intelligence of their success.

☞ Clubs, Societies, and individual Purchasers in the Lottery, are requested to compare the present Scheme with any that has gone before, and they will find it unquestionably far superior——notwithstanding which, the Tickets and Shares are sold at a much lower rate than they have been for these twenty years past.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY, 1797.
Begins drawing February 26. 1798.
THE TICKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS, EIGHTHS, and SIXTEENTHS, are now selling in great variety of Numbers, and on the lowest terms,
The money for the Prizes paid on demand, by
HORNSBY AND CO. STOCK-BROKERS,
At their old established State-Lottery Office, (licensed pursuant to act of Parliament,) No. 26. Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, London; also at Messrs Trewman and Sons, Exeter; and at Mr Thomas's Billinge's, Liverpool.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
4 of	L. 20,000	L. 80,000
1 —	20,000 *First Drawn Blank 15th Day*	20,000
1 —	20,000 *First Drawn Ditto 26th Day*	20,000
3 —	10,000	30,000
1 —	10,000 *First Drawn Blank 9th Day*	10,000
1 —	10,000 *First Ditto ..... 20th Day*	10,000
4 —	5,000	20,000
1 —	5,000 *First Drawn Blank 4th Day*	5,000
5 —	2,000	10,000
10 —	1,000	10,000
1 —	1,000 *First drawn Blank*	1,000
20 —	500	10,000
50 —	100	5,000
100 —	50	5,000
16,500 —	16	264,000
16,701 Prizes		L. 500,000
38,298 Blanks		
55,000 Tickets.		

☞ Orders accompanied with good bills, payable at sight or of a short date, will be punctually attended to.—And country correspondents are requested not to send money in their letters, but to procure of the Postmaster orders on London. Letters (post-paid) duly answered, and Shemes gratis.
All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped, agreeable to act of Parliament, with the words "State Lottery Stamp Office."——Bank, India, and South Sea Stock, with their several Annuities, and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold by Commission.

The BOARD of CUSTOMS in SCOTLAND, having received from the Commissioners in Ireland, an advertisement, of which the following is a copy, they judge it proper to publish the same for the information of the public:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Dublin, Jan. 1798.
NEW LIGHT-HOUSE,
ISLAND of ARRAN, County of Donegal, and North West Coast of IRELAND.
THE Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue give notice, That the above LIGHT-HOUSE will be Lighted on the night of Thursday the 1st of March next, and continue thereafter lighted from the expiration of day-light in the evenings until day-light in the mornings.

Description of said Light-House.
Its elevation is about 160 feet above the level of the sea at half tide. The light will be from oil-lamps, reflectors and lenses, and will be seen from every point of the visible horizon, like a star of the first magnitude at all times, when observed at a distance, and not affected by fogs or mists. Cape Tilling bears from the said Light-House (by the compass) south 53° west, distance about 8 leagues. The Sound of Torey, north 73° east, distance about 7 leagues. The Stags of Oway and island of Torey, are in one direct line, and bear from the light, north 66° east. In coming from the east through the Sound of Torey, care must be taken when you have got through the Sound to keep the light well open on the larboard bow, to clear the Shoals of Baleeh Connell, which lie in the direct course about mid-way between the light and the Sound, and also to clear the Stags of Oway, which lie a little further out to sea, about 5 miles distance from the light. By order of the Commissioners,
ALLAN MACLEAN.

LANDS FOR SALE.
Lot I. THE LANDS of KINLOCHLAIGH and OTHERS, in Appine—the rent L.350.
II.—The LANDS of CRAIGANICH and OTHERS, in the Island of Lismore—the rent about L.400.
III.—The LANDS of CASTLESWEEN and OTHERS, in Knapdale, Argyllshire—the rent L.220.
IV.—The LANDS of ARDVRECKNISH, or LOCHOW—rent L.100.
Apply to James and John Ferrier, W.S.

NEW HOPS FOR SALE.
ONE Hundred Pockets fine EAST KENT and FARNEHAM HOPS, of the best quality.
Apply to James Connel, at Mr P. Hadaway's, Leith.

ELLON, Feb. 3d. 1798.
At a numerous Meeting of the Farmers, from the eight Parishes in the district of the Presbytery of Ellon, Aberdeenshire, held this day, in consequence of public advertisement in the newspapers, to consider of the present distressed situation of the farmers in this country, as occasioned by the uncommonly low price and want of sale of Grain—
ROBERT GARDEN, Esq. Birnets, unanimously chosen PRESES.

THE MEETING, after communicating every information received on the subject, and fully deliberating thereon, were unanimously of opinion, that the same was occasioned by the late corn and distillery laws, and public declarations of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, with respect to his future intentions of stopping the Scots distilleries, or what is nearly equal thereto, to lay farther additional duties on them.—The meeting therefore resolved to state their situations and grievances to him, in the following memorial, which, with these resolutions, they appoint their Preses to transmit immediately, and to send duplicates thereof to James Ferguson, Esq. of Pitfour, member for the county of Aberdeen, and to Alexander Allardyce, Esq. of Dunnottar, member for the Aberdeen district of burghs, with the unanimous and grateful thanks of this meeting, for his very proper motion and conduct in the House, for a reduction of the duties on the Scots stills, in which he had much merit, though unsupported.—They appoint the Preses, Mr George Thomson, Rev. M. William Duff, Rev. Mr William Paterson, Dr. James Perry, Messrs. John Black, Alexander Falconer, James Mair, and James Watson, (any three of them to be a quorum, and the Preses to be convener) as a committee, to communicate their sentiments and resolutions to the Heritors of the district, and to correspond and co-operate with the meetings, or committee of farmers in other shires, with full power to conduct the whole business, until redress shall be obtained.

Memorial from the Farmers of the district of the Presbytery of Ellon to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Agriculture has been carried on in the North of Scotland for some years past, with so much spirit and success, that the increase of Grain, particularly bear, is almost incredible, but which, being yet of an inferior quality, does not answer for exportation; on that account, not many years ago, the Scots farmers applied for, and obtained the former licence distillery act, which produced a great revenue, gave them a ready and good market, in every respect answered the purposes intended, and effectually put a stop to smuggling. It is informed, that some of the great distillieries and compounders, (who, it is believed, do not confine themselves altogether to the use of grain) with a view to a monopoly, proposed a heavy additional duty on all Scots stills, particularly on the small ones. They prevailed, and the late acts have operated next to a prohibition of them. This, and the declarations made by you in the House of Commons, to stop the Scots distilleries altogether, or to impose a further duty on them, which will be equivalent thereto, has already been of the worst consequences to all the farmers in Scotland—Their grain, especially bear, which is now the staple production, will not at present sell for any price, although the last crop was no more than moderately abundant. Importations have already greatly influenced the markets; and if your proposed enlarged system of taxation takes place, will depreciate all the farmer's produce, and his destruction will be unavoidable. Smuggling is again commenced, and will soon greatly prevail over all our coasts, and those who were enemies to it before, will now wink at and support it; for some spirits must be had, and foreign Geneva is much cheaper and more plentiful for grain, but spirits so high in price, many of the country people who have nothing to lose, have of late ventured to distil, and there is not a doubt that others will be induced to follow their example, be the consequences what they will; so that if such acts are forced forward, they will never be productive, and do much mischief to thousands of his Majesty's most useful and best subjects, and that at a time when the situation and circumstances of the country require unanimity, and the hearty co-operation of all descriptions of men, for the maintenance of its rights, and independence of its situation. You was pleased to charge the people of Scotland with intemperance, and said that the depression of their Distilleries was absolutely necessary to restrain it. The memorialists must be forgiven in saying, that your information is not well founded, for there is not a hardier, loberer, or more industrious race of people, under his Majesty, than the Scots in general. It is no doubt true that in some of the great manufacturing cities, a few of the lower classes may be addicted to drinking too freely of the compound liquors, which are so easily to be had, and at so low prices, ruinous both to their morals and constitutions; but it is not believed they are more so than those of their rank in the southern parts of the island.

"It is an undeniable truth, that the spirits manufactured from the small stills, are wholly of genuine malted barley, or bear, perfectly wholesome, and free of all adulteration and pernicious consequences, and which cannot be afforded at the very low prices, the great distillers and compounders generally sell at, consequently are not used within the reach of those low debauchees. The Memorialists humbly conceive, it was the duty of their Representatives, especially those for the counties, to have kept you fully informed on the whole of the above matters, and of the real situation of the country, but as it would appear they have not done so, dire necessity compels us to address you direct, as you declared a desire to receive farther information, and your resolution to settle the business some time this month. You well know the importance of the farmers of Scotland in the state, and cannot have forgot, with what promptitude and spirit they voluntarily made offer of public services last year. They can be depended on in the time of danger and necessity, and it cannot be denied, that no British subjects are more loyal or readier to support the exigencies of the state, to the utmost of their power.

Your Memorialists firmly confide, that they and their families are not to be ruined or oppressed, on the false assertions of those who wish to make fortunes on the destruction of others, and the country in general, and who cannot be affected by these additional duties, as prices will be higher, grain cheaper, and their profits increase, although their consumption may be less.

"Be assured, Sir, if the distilleries are prohibited or depressed, by the continuation of the present, or still more exorbitant taxes, the farmers in this part of the country cannot pay their rents, which from the general improvements, and great influx of paper currency, are considerably advanced, and servants wages, which are of late almost tripled by the depopulation of the country, in recruiting for the army and navy; far less the many accumulated taxes, without a regular market for their produce, which they cannot export, although the prices are so very low, that they would not pay for seed and labour, if the lands were rented for nothing.

"The Memorialists, therefore, humbly request Mr Pitt, and his Majesty's other Ministers, will fully consider and investigate what is before represented, and what will be laid before them by other farmers, and that they will grant such immediate aid and relief, as will save the farmers in Scotland from the impending ruin with which they are threatened, and that there be established, as soon as possible, a permanent law for the different stills in Scotland, for Malt Whisky, at such moderate, proportionate, and equal duties, as will promote the general advantage, increase the revenue, suppress smuggling, and give the distillers a proper assurance of the continuation of their business, which hitherto has been in too uncertain a state, and the cause of ruining many useful and industrious persons.

The meeting unanimously voted their thanks to their Preses for his very proper conduct in the chair, and for his great attention and pains in procuring information upon the subject of this meeting.—And they appoint the above minutes and memorial to be signed by him, and inserted in the newspapers.
(Signed) ROBT. GARDEN.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION
FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

AT a respectable Meeting of NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, INHABITANTS OF EDINBURGH and the Neighbourhood, convened on a short notice by the Lord Provost of the City, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting and promoting a general plan in Scotland of Voluntary Contribution to Government (the LORD PROVOST in the Chair) it was unanimously resolved—

That, contending, as we now are, for the preservation of our national independence—our religion—our liberties—our domestic and individual comforts, and for our very existence—every Briton is called upon, by every consideration of honour, of duty, and of interest, to come forward with alacrity and zeal, in contributing pecuniary aid for the defence of his native country, and for the security of all that is valuable or dear to men:

That, whilst we contemplate the efforts which our enemies are now making—whilst we see them straining every nerve, and calling for voluntary contributions for the avowed purpose of enabling them to attempt an invasion of this island—we are confident that these measures can produce no other effect than to rouse the spirit and courage of our countrymen, and to prompt every individual cheerfully and voluntarily to make such sacrifices and exertions, as will fully secure to us the enjoyment of those invaluable blessings which have been handed down to us by our ancestors, and which we are bound to transmit inviolate to our posterity.

That, impressed with a strong sense of these powerful considerations, this Meeting will, by every exertion, endeavour to carry into execution a plan for a GENERAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION IN SCOTLAND; and will, for that purpose, immediately cause a subscription paper to be opened in Edinburgh, and transmit copies of it to all Corporate and Public Bodies in Scotland, to the Magistrates of the several towns, the Lord Lieutenants and Sheriffs of the different counties, and to the Ministers of each parish—in order that the inhabitants of this country, of all ranks and stations (renouncing and sacrificing all party distinctions and considerations) may, in the hour of danger, cordially unite in one common cause.

And the following form of a Subscription Paper having been considered, was approved of, and adopted by the Meeting:—

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, considering the present critical situation of our country, which calls for the united and strenuous exertions of all ranks and orders of men to furnish every aid in their power towards its defence and safety; convinced as we are, that it is equally the interest and the duty of every person in the kingdom, to contribute as large a portion of his income as his circumstances will permit, towards the security of every thing valuable in property or dear in existence; and feeling that it would be a reproach to our character as men and as Britons, if, while our enemies are making exertions and sacrifices to aid their projected plan of an invasion of this country, the zeal for our self-defence, and our ardour in the cause of humanity, should be less effectual than the enthusiasm which our enemies have manifested in their plans for our destruction—DO THEREFORE, in our just sense of the force of those strong and virtuous motives, hereby agree to contribute a voluntary aid towards the support of Government, and the pressing exigencies of the State, by the payment of the sums annexed to our respective subscriptions, in one or more instalments, as we may find most suitable; the last of which, it is agreed, shall not be later than the 1st of December next; the money to be paid to some of the Banks or Banking Companies in Edinburgh, or in other towns in Scotland, as may be most convenient for the Subscribers.

N. B. *Each person to specify when he subscribes, whether the sum he subscribes is over and above all taxes and public burdens, or if it includes the contribution imposed by the act of the 12th January 1798, commonly called the* Assessed Tax Act—*it being understood, that it shall only include the additional assessment imposed by that statute, but shall not include the former assessed taxes or any other taxes.*

It was also resolved, That it be recommended to those who subscribe a sum, including the additional assessment imposed by the act of the 12th January 1798, to pay the same into the Bank of England, and to obtain for them the receipts required by the act, or to pay what they calculate to be the surplus above the new assessment as soon as convenient, and retain the amount of their assessment till called for by the Collectors.

The Meeting further resolved, That an Address to the Inhabitants of Scotland should be prepared and circulated; and for this purpose, as well as for carrying the measures now agreed upon into execution, a Committee was appointed.

A letter was produced to the Meeting, from his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Lieutenant of the County, who was necessarily absent, signifying, that he was to subscribe the sum of *Six thousand Pounds*, including what was to be paid by him of taxes imposed by the act of Parliament passed on the 12th of January 1798, for raising a part of the supplies within the year.

Other members of the Meeting declared their intention to be to contribute a Fifth of their whole actual income, instead of a Tenth of their income, to which, by that statute, their assessment might be restricted.

The Meeting appointed their Resolutions to be signed by their Preses, and inserted in the newspapers.
(Signed) THOMAS ELDER Preses.
Edinburgh, February 5. 1798.

COACH.

To be SOLD, by public roup, upon Tuesday the 27th current, within the coach-yard of Messr. Home, Cleghorn, and Wilson, in Edinburgh,
A STRONG and ROOMY COACH, built by these Gentlemen, which will be exposed at a low price, on account of its being now unfashionable.
The Coach is to be seen in said coach-yard, and the roup will begin at two o'clock.

AUCTION OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND PRINTS

To be SOLD, in the King's Arms Tavern, High Street, Edinburgh, on the 21st February curt. at one o'clock,
A VALUABLE Collection of PAINTINGS by the First Masters, viz. Rubens, Vandyke, Polemberg, Salvator Rosa, Hogarth, Vanguyen, &c. among which is the SCHOOL of ATHENS, taken from the celebrated Painting by Rubens, in the Vatican of Rome, which cost the original purchaser Six Hundred Guineas: Also a number of Prints, framed and glazed in a most elegant manner, with a variety of richly ornamented Looking Glasses and Girandoles:—Being the Stock in trade, under sequestration, which belonged to Henry Farquharson, carver and gilder in Edinburgh; and as the whole must positively be sold off, great bargains may be expected.
Catalogues of the prints and paintings to be had at the place of sale, and at H. F.'s shop, Prince's Street, price 6d. to be allowed to purchasers out of the price of any article they may buy.
The Paintings will be exhibited in the Sale Room two days previous to the sale.
☞ H. FARQUHARSON having settled with the trustee for his Creditors, carries on BUSINESS as formerly; and he hopes that his Friends and the Public will continue their patronage, to merit which he will use his utmost exertions.
Those indebted to H. Farquharson, previous to the 1st of March 1797, will immediately make payment to Alexander Ferrie writer, Royal Exchange, who is authorised by the Trustee to grant discharges. Prosecutions will be raised against those who fail to pay betwixt and the 18th curt.

VILLA AT BURNTSFIELD LINKS.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,
THE VILLA of VIEWPARK, lying about the middle of BURNTSFIELD LINKS, near Edinburgh, on the west side of Mr Warrender's property. The house is large, consisting of three flats, and commands a most delightful and extensive prospect. Adjoining to it are a coach house, stable, washing house, pump well, and other conveniencies. The ground consist of a grass park, garden, and small plantation, well laid out, and inclosed with a good stone wall.
The situation of this property is well known to be peculiarly healthful and pleasant.
The house may be seen on Tuesdays and Fridays, from one to three o'clock; and the purchaser's entry may be at Whitsunday first. For farther information application may be made to the proprietor, Mr James Scott, Crichton Street; or to Andrew Anderson writer, Bristo Street.

ADVERTISER.

SIR,

I AM directed by the MAYOR to request that you will insert the enclosed report of the Magistrates of this town, on the state of the French prisoners now confined here, in your paper on Monday next; and as many of your readers may not be acquainted with the cause of this serious investigation, you will also publish the letter signed Philanthropos, dated Liverpool, January the 12th, which appeared in the Courier of the 20th, with the Mayor's letter to the editor, in order that the public may be able to form a proper judgment of the whole.

I am, your very humble servant,

R. STATHAM.

Jan. 27, 1798.

FRENCH PRISONERS.

[We trust for the honour of humanity, that the following account of the manner in which the French prisoners are treated at Liverpool, is, in every respect, incorrect. We publish it, that Government may have an opportunity of contradicting or correcting the statement.]

To the EDITOR *of the* COURIER.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

SIR,

ONE of the advantages of your daily paper is the early and universal communication of whatever may affect the credit or discredit of your country: It brings a fact directly home to its mind, and is the most convenient source of information. This advantage I shall make use of, to lay before this nation the case of the French prisoners now lying in Liverpool prison. It is, Mr Editor, not an act of charity I am pleading for, but an act of that justice which even the most savage barbarians have never rendered necessary——Those whom pride has pleased to denominate the savages of America, never starve or famish their prisoners. The brave Seneca of those friendly regions would turn back with horror against such unmanly revenge. It is a depravity that fortunately rarely enters the human breast. The only instance that I recollect of such a method having been systematically put in practice, was in the time of Robespiere; but this load of infamy will be alleviated on remembering that it happened when the horrors of famine were invading his country.—It likewise happened on the continent, and was attributed to the English Commissaries of that department, who, I recollect, were said "to be men more rapacious than the sharks of the ocean." But as this was not acted in the light of the nation, candour will suppose that it could not materially injure its character.—The case is now very different. The French prisoners in the dungeons of Liverpool are actually starving. Some time ago, their usual allowance was lessened, under a pretence of their having bribed the sentinels with the superfluity of their provisions. Each prisoner is allowed half a pound of beef, one pound of bread, &c. and as much water as he can drink. This meat is the offal of the victualling office, the necks and shanks of the butchered; the bread so bad and so black as to excite disgust, and the water so brackish as not to be drunken; and they are provided with straw. The officers, contrary to the rules of nations, are imprisoned with the privates, and are destined with them to experience the dampness and filth of these dismal and unhealthy dungeons. The privileges of felons are not allowed them!

I have now laid the case openly before the public: I have reminded it of the unfortunate, and have done my duty. Whether or not any thing can be done to alleviate the sufferers, or whether they are to linger in want and wretchedness, I shall leave that public to which I have appealed to determine.

I am, Sir, with respect, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

To the EDITOR *of the* COURIER.

Liverpool, Jan. 26, 1798.

SIR,

IMMEDIATELY upon my seeing yesterday the letter signed Philanthropos, and dated Liverpool, January the 12th, in your paper of the 20th inst. I thought it my duty to call a meeting of the Magistracy of this place; in order to investigate the truth or falsehood of the representation of the treatment of the French prisoners now under confinement here, as set forth in that letter; calculated to cast an indelible blot and stigma of disgrace and infamy, not only upon this town in particular, and the Honourable Board, with their subordinate officers, who have the management and direction of the prisoners of war in this kingdom; but upon the nation at large, for suffering, if so it could be possible, the inhumanity and general atrocity alluded to in that letter; and, what is still more base in the author, couched in terms of such baneful and wicked tendency as it should seem purposely to alarm the minds of the English prisoners of war in France and their relatives at home, least such conduct should in any degree give a pretence or sanction for the Government of France to increase the miseries of our brave countrymen unfortunately now in their power.

I must therefore entreat, that you will not defer for a single day the insertion of the annexed report of this meeting of the Magistracy (prefaced by this letter) in a conspicuous part of your paper, fully convinced that it cannot but operate as a direct and satisfactory contradiction in the minds of all impartial and unprejudiced people, to the daring and wicked assertions and statement so boldly and malevolently set forth in the letter signed

T. STANIFORTH, Mayor.

REPORT from a meeting of the Mayor and Magistracy of the town of Liverpool, convened by the Mayor the 26th of January 1798, for the purpose of examining the state of the prisoners of war now under confinement here, particularly in regard to their provisions, bedding and general accommodations, in consequence of a representation of their bad treatment, in a letter signed Philanthropos, and dated Liverpool January the 12th, which appeared in the Courier of the 20th inst.

PRESENT,

THOMAS STANIFORTH, Esq. Mayor, Aldermen JOHN SPARLING, THOMAS GOLIGHTLY THOMAS NAYLOR, and GEORGE DUNBAR, PUDSEY DAWSON, Esq. Bailiff, and RICHARD STRATHAM, Deputy Town Clerk.

Description of the Prison.

This prison is an entire new building, erected upon the plan of the truly benevolent and celebrated Mr Howard, the situation is remarkably healthy, upon a rising ground at a little distance from the town, and within a few hundred yards from the shore at the entrance of the harbour, is inclosed by a boundary wall, and occupies an area of more than three statute acres: It consists of six large detached buildings of three stories high, 106 feet long by 28 feet broad in the midde, and 47 feet wide at each end, in which the prisoners are lodged; and a large building in the centre, which is used as an hospital for the sick, and extremely well calculated for the purpose, being divided into suitable apartments, as wards, with rooms for the nurses and other attendants, upon the second and third stories, and a complete dispensary; and upon the ground floor of this central building are the offices for the agent and his assistants, the store-room, or magazine of sheets, blankets, and bedding for the use of the prisoners, and the kitchen belonging to the hospital. Besides these buildings, there is a large portal at the entrance, with rooms contiguous, which are appropiated for the guard.

Upon the Mayor and Magistrates entering the prison they were conducted by Mr Forster, the agent, and Dr Cochrane, who acts as surgeon to the Naval Hospital and prisoners of war in Liverpool, into the ground-floor of one of the detached buildings appropriated for the purpose of receiving, weighing, and delivering out the provisions, where they found the beef was brought in (not in necks and shanks as the offal) but in quarters, fresh and good, from one of the oldest and best established butchers in the town of Liverpool, and who has for many years supplied and still does supply the tables of many of the best families in the town and neighbourhood—and that the bread likewise was perfectly good and sound, well looking and well tasted, of a quality superior to what is generally called household bread.

The Mayor and Magistrates had then the satisfaction, upon a very fair, candid and deliberate examination of the prisoners themselves, several of whom were in this apartment at the time, and others admitted for the purpose, and also by an examination upon oath of the different subordinate officers attendant upon the prisoners, and in their presence, and both in the French and English languages, to find, that there were four distinct persons appointed daily from the prisoners at large, and whom they term Commissaries, who were constantly admitted into this apartment, to examine and inspect the provisions, and the weighing and delivering them out in messes and ratios, and that whenever these four Commissaries of the prisoners thought proper to object to the quality of the provisions, and which has seldom happened, they have been returned to the tradesmen employed by the contractors, and instantly replaced by sound and good articles.

The kitchens were then visited, being two in number, 48 feet long by 20 feet broad, and 15 feet high, well furnished with proper sized coppers, and the prisoners were occupied in preparing their own victuals, by boiling the beef in the messes marked with numbers upon wooden tickets, that each party might know his own, and in boiling the peas for soup, several ladles of which were taken out and tasted and found to be excellent, and a similar account of the general good quality of the different articles of the provisions was given by the cooks, as had been received from the four Commissaries of the prisoners, and others in the victualling-room.

The Mayor and Magistrates have great pleasure in contradicting the insinnation in the letter above alluded to, that the prisoners were lodged in dungeons, as they found the fact to be totally different, there not being one single prisoner who sleeps upon the ground floor; the apartments on this floor are appropriated for work-rooms or places of shelter from the rain or cold, and a considerable number of the prisoners were employing themselves each according to his manner, in the making and forming and other articles for sale for his own benefit, and from they are enabled to purchase different articles, of indul-

[illegible] hours of the day: They all sleep in the [illegible] three stories of these detached buildings, in cells or separate apartments of 9 feet by 7, and 11 high, each of them ventilated by a proper sized window, which the prisoners open and shut at their pleasure, and furnished with hammocks, pailasses and coverlids, and the number in each of these apartments varies from two to four but never exceeds five. At the ends of the dormitories are large rooms of 24 feet by 20, and 11 feet high, furnished with grates and coals for the general use of the prisoners; and the whole of these rooms and apartments were found to be not only free from all kind of noisome foetid bad air, but even from any disagreeable smell whatever.

The vacant ground between each of the detached buildings is so extensive in the whole, that some part is appropriated by the prisoners for the raising herbs and vegetables, and in the centre of each of these spots of vacant ground is a pump of spring water, in all six, from each of which the water was tried and found in the general, though varying a little each from the other in some degree in point of softness, to be as good, if not better than many of the springs in the town or neighbourhood, and such as every denomination of the inhabitants of Liverpool constantly use in their families.

The Mayor and Magistrates then visited the central building, and in a commodious room upon the first story they found two Officers, late Captains or Commanders of French national ships, that had been taken in the course of the last two years, and one who had been the Master or Commander of a merchant ship, and had been taken prisoner at an early period of the war; these Officers were made aquainted with the nature of this enquiry by the Magistrates, as were the whole body of the prisoners, but there was not any objection made, or did any dissatisfaction whatever appear in their answers, as to the quantity or qualities of the provisions or bedding, or general accommodation and treatment, except in one or two instances, which, in their opinion, however, did not deserve to be noticed as a matter of complaint—the water, which they said was not soft, but had a brackish taste, was the only article objected to, and when they were informed that it was as good as could be had from any of the springs in the town, they appeared better satisfied, and in fact their being allowed to have beer instead of water in general seemed to be the real cause of complaint, rather than any material ground of objection to the water itself.

In reply to the assertion in the letter of Philanthropos, "That the Officers are imprisoned with the privates, and are destined with them to experience the dampness and filth of these dismal and unhealthy dungeons,"—the Mayor and Magistrates are happy and bold to assert, that no one of the prisoners is lodged in a dungeon, or even upon the ground floor, but upon the second and third stories as above stated; and with regard to the lodging of the Officers, they are at present in one of the detached buildings, with their domestics and other persons whom they wish to have near them, to the amount of 70 in the whole or thereabouts; whilst the common prisoners are promiscuously lodged in the five remaining buildings to the amount of 250 in each, or thereabouts, and from the report of the agent there is every reason to expect, upon a cartel taking place, that even better accommodations of every sort may be granted to every rank of the Officers.

And it is with the most pleasing satisfaction that the Mayor and Magistrates, independent of every other remark and statement, which has been here made, have to observe, that, in visiting the hospital, they found only *sixteen* prisoners sick, and those extremely well accomodated with bedding, medicines, and attendants, and with bread of a whiter sort, and other nourishing food, as well as porter and wines in cases where such articles might be necessary, in two separate rooms of 33 feet long by 30 feet broad, and 11 feet high, and two smaller rooms for convalescents; and that, from the return of the prisoners delivered in to the Mayor by Dr Cochrane, upon the 3d of this present month of January, from the time of his appointment upon the 15th of May, to the 31st of December last, it appears that of the 1332 prisoners in confinement in this prison upon the 15th of May, including also the statement from the 31st of December preceeding, the proportion of deaths in the course of the twelve months, *in all* 26, amounts only to *two* in the *hundred*, which the Mayor and Magistrates trust will prove a most incontrovertible argument against the possibility of any of the prisoners suffering in the least from bad provisions, bad accommodations, or bad treatment of any kind.

By order of the Mayor and Magistrates,

R. STATHAM, Deputy Town Clerk.

LOSS OF THE TRIBUNE FRIGATE.

The following, as a more particular account of the melancholy catastrophe which has been stated of his Majesty's ship Tribune, we think it proper to give for the satisfaction of the Public:

Halifax, Nov. 30.

La Tribune was one of the finest frigates in his Majesty'e service, mounted 44 guns, and was lately captured by Captain Williams, in the Unicorn frigate. She was commanded by Captain S. Barker, and sailed from Torbay the 12th of September as convoy to the Quebec and Newfoundland fleets. In lat. 49. 14. long. 17. 29. she fell in with and spoke his Majesty's ship Experiment from this place out twelve days. She lost sight of all her convoy, Oct. 29. in lat. 46. 16. long. 32. 11.

On Thursday morning last they discovered this harbour about eight o'clock, and the wind being E. S. E. they approached it very fast, when Captain Barker proposed to the master to lay the ship to till they could obtain a pilot; the master replied "that he had beat a 44 gun ship into the harbour, that he had been frequently here, and that there was no occasion for a pilot as the wind was fair." Confiding in these assurances, Captain Barker went below, and was for a time employed in arranging some papers he wished to take on shore with him. The master in the mean time taking upon him the pilotage of the ship, and placing great dependence on the judgment of a negro man by the name of John Casey (who had formerly belonged here), whom he had placed forward to con the ship.

About twelve o'clock the ship had approached so near the Thrum Cap Shoals, that the master became alarmed, and sent for Mr Galving the master's mate, who was sick below. On his coming on deck, he heard the man in the chains sing out "by the mark five," the black man forward at the same time singing out "steady." Galvin got on one of the carronades to observe the situation of the ship, the master, in much agitation, at the same time taking the wheel from the man who was steering, with an intent to wear the ship; but before this could be effected, or Galvin able to give an opinion, she struck.

Captain Barker instantly came on deck, and reproached the master with the loss of the ship. Seeing Galvin also on deck, he addressed him, and said (as he knew he had formerly sailed out of this harbour) that he was much surprized he could stand by, and see the master run the ship on shore. Galvin informed the Captain, that he had not been on deck long enough to give an opinion.—Signals of distress were immediately made and answered by the military posts, and the ships in the harbour. Boats from all the military posts, from [illegible] Majesty's ships and the dock-yards, proceeded to the relief of La Tribune. The military boats, and one of the boats from the dock-yard, with Mr Rackum, boatswain of the Ordinary, reached the ship; but the other boats, though making the greatest exertions, were not able, the wind being so much against them, to get on board.—The ship was immediately lighted by throwing all her guns, excepting one retained for signals, overboard, and every other heavy article, so that about half past eight P. M. she began to heave, and about nine she got off from the shoals.—She had before, at about five or six o'clock, lost her rudder, and on examination it was now found she had seven feet water in her hold.—The chain-pumps were immediately manned, and such exertions made, that they seemed to gain on the leaks, and by the advice of Mr Rackum, the Captain ordered to let go the best bower anchor. This was done, but it did not bring her up. The Captain then ordered them to cut the cable, and the jib and fore top mast stay-sail were hoisted to steer by. All this time the violent gale which had come on from the S. E. kept increasing, and carrying the to the western shore.

In a short time, the small bower anor was let go, at which time they found themselves in out 13 fathom water. The mizen mast was then cut away. It was now about ten o'clock, the water gaing fast on the ship, little hope remained of saving [illegible]e ship or their lives. At this critical period, Lieut. Campbell quitted the ship. Lieut. North was taken into the boat out of one of the ports. Lieut. James of the Royal Nova Scotia regiment, not being to be found, was so unfortunate as to remain, and to the great distress of his worthy parents and friends, shared the general fate. From the period when Lieut. Campbell quitted the ship, all hopes of safety had vanished, the ship, was sinking fast, the storm was increasing with redoubled violence, the rocky shore to which they were approaching, resounding with the tremendous noise of the billows which rolled towards it, presented nothing to those who might survive the sinking of the ship, but the expectation of a more painful death, from being dashed against those tremendous precipices, which, even in the calmest day, it is almost impossible to ascend.

Dunlap, one of the survivors, informs us, that a bout half past ten, as nearly as he could conjecture, one of the men who had been below came to him on the forecastle, and told him the ship was sinking. In a few minutes after the ship took a lurch, as a boat will when nearly filled with water and going down—immediately on which Dunlap began to ascend the fore shrouds, and at the same moment, casting his eyes towards the quarter-deck, saw Captain Barker standing by the gangway, and looking into the water, and directly after heard him call for the jolly-boat. At the same time saw the Lieutenant of Marines running towards the taffrail, he supposed to look for the jolly-boat, as she had been previously let down with four men in her; but instantly the ship took a second lurch, and sunk to the bottom; after which neither the Captain nor any other of the officers were seen. The scene, sufficiently distressing before, became now peculiarly awful!—more than 240 men, besides several women and children, were floating on the waves, making their last effort to preserve their existence. Dunlap, whom we have before-mentioned, gained the foretop.

Mr Galvin, the master's mate, after incredible difficulty, got into the main top—he was below when the ship sunk, directing the men at the chain-pump; he was washed up the hatchway, thown into the waste, and from thence into the water, and his feet as he plunged struck a rock; on ascending, he swam to gain the main shrouds, when he was suddenly seized hold of by three men; he was now afraid he was lost; to disengage himself from them, he made a dive into the water, which induced them to quit their hold; on rising again he swam to the shrouds, and arrived at the main-top, and seated himself on an arm-chest, which was lashed to the mast. From the observations of Mr Galvin from the main-top, and from Dunlap in the fore-top, it appears, that near one hundred persons were for a considerable time hanging to the shrouds, the tops, and other parts of the wreck; but from the extreme length of the night, and the severity of the storm, nature became exhausted, and they kept at all periods of the night dropping off, and disappearing. The cries and groans of the unhappy sufferers, from the bruises many of them had received, and as their hopes of deliverance began to fail them, were continued through the night, though, as the morning appeared, from the few that they survived, it became feeble indeed! the whole number saved from the wreck amounted to eight persons, and several of them so exhausted, as to be indifferent whether they were taken off or not.

Mr Galvin mentions, that about twelve o'clock the main-mast gave way; at that time, he supposes there were, on the main-top, and on the shrouds, upwards of 40 persons. By the fall of the mast, the whole were again plunged into the water, and of that number only nine besides himself regained the top. The top rested upon the main yard, and the whole remained fast to the ship by some of the rigging. Of ten persons which regained the main-top four only were alive when the morning appeared; ten were at that time alive on the fore-top, but three of them had got so exhausted, and had become so unable to help themselves, that before any relief came they were finally washed away; three others perished, and four only were also finally left alive in the fore-top. The place where the ship went down was only about three times her length to the southward of the entrance into Herring Cove. The people came down in the night to the point opposite to where the ship sunk, and kept large fires, and were so near as to converse with the people on the wreck. The first exertion which was made for their relief, was by a boy of thirteen years old, from Herring Cove, who ventured off in a small skiff by himself, about eleven o'clock the next day; and this truly deserving young lad, with great exertions, and at extreme risk to himself, ventured to approach the wreck, and backed in his little boat so near to the fore-top, as to take off two of the men, for the boat could not with safety hold any more; and here a trait of generous magnanimity occurred, which deserves to be noticed. Dunlap and Munroe had, throughout this disastrous night, providentially preserved their strength and spirits beyond their unfortunate compainons, and they had endeavoured to cheer and encourage them as they found their spirits sinking; they were now both of them able to have stepped into the boat, and put an end to their own sufferings; but their other two companions, though alive, were unable to help themselves; they lay exhausted on the top, wished not to be disturbed, and seemed desirous to perish as they lay.—Those generous fellows hesitated not a moment to remain themselves on the wreck, and to save, though against their will, their unfortunate companions; they lifted them up, and by the greatest exertions got them into the little skiff, and the manly boy rowed them triumphantly to the Cove, and instantly had them conveyed to a comfortable habitation. After shaming, by his example, older persons, who had larger boats, he put off again in his skiff, but, with all his efforts he could not again approach the wreck. His example, however, was soon followed by the men in the Tribune's jolly boat, and by [illegible] of the boats in the Cove, and by their joint exertions, the eight men were preserved, who, with the four that escaped in the jolly boat, make the whole number of the solitary survivors of this fine ship's company.

A woman named M'Grigor, in the midst of the awful scene, refused to go ashore, although strongly urged by her husband to do so—she said she would rather share his fate, and accordingly she perished with him.

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 26,

AFFAIRS OF HOLLAND.

THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, REPRESENTING THE BATAVIAN PEOPLE, TO THE BATAVIAN PEOPLE.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The day has at length dawned, on which, for the second time, your liberty was to be defended, and the independence of this Republic was to be protected against the violent attacks of sedition; on which, in a word, the explosion of a project, equally fatal and perfidious, was to be prevented by the vigorous measures which your faithful representatives have employed for the salvation of the country; means without the exercise of which you must soon have groaned under heavier chains than those that had already oppressed you; measures called for by the voice of an imperious necessity; measures which in order to have secured the independence and liberty of the Batavian people, ought to have been prepared from the moment that your General Representative Assembly was convened; means, once for all, which we have been compelled to adopt by the criminal conduct of those men, who, though hostile to the fundamental principles of our late revolution, have invariably succeeded in retaining in their own hands the reins of the Government. The time was come to fill up the abyss that yawned between a constituted Government and a monstrous federalism of a few states united in appearance, but each enjoying a sovereignty in respect to their more particular and immediate interests.

Our country has frequently experienced the melancholy effects of such an order of things; it was by the system that you have been hitherto prevented from knowing your own strength; it was it which lent Egypt the means of sowing internal divisions among you; was it that chilled, nay extinguished in your breasts courage in other respects so intrepid, and a patriotism frequently evinced; it is that system, in a word, which every page of our annals exhibits the pernicious consequences, and which would insensibly again reduce us under the detestable Stadtholderate, and make us regret those chains which we have broken in concert with our faithful allies, and at the price of the severest sacrifices.

The time was come when we had to remove all obstacles, and to organize every thing that surrounds us, in order that we might be enabled to arrive at a permanent and stable order of things; it was high time to rid ourselves of that state of confusion and uncertainty which for three years has obstructed the sources of our happiness, and has brought us to the verge of the precipice which we have hitherto avoided. It was high time to rescue ourselves from the danger we have permitted until now to hang over us, through the patience and indulgence of the French people, whose attachment towards us has not in the least abated, notwithstanding the intrigues employed by a wicked faction, in order to estrange them from us. It was high time to baffle and defeat all the attempts made against your liberty; attempts which we have every day seen renewed. It was high time to frustrate the plans of those, who, with a view to their own personal aggrandisement, have endeavoured to support the federative regime, and to render the revolution so salutary in its principles, not only void of all good for you, but even pernicious in its effects; it was of urgent necessity that the oath which was made to save the country, an oath which several persons have pronounced with a perfidious heart; an oath which was again recently renewed in your presence, should be realized by your true friends. For those who aim at no other object but the general good; who point out to the country the means of repairing the evils which it has sustained from craft and treachery; for such there was no option left but to deprive these pernicious beings of all power to injure you for the future.

The project of erecting the power of certain patrician families on the ruins of the Stadtholderian Government, by affecting to oppress the true friends of the country, to damp their courage, and to disarm them of the means of resisting tyranny; the project of bowing you under the intolerable yoke of an elective aristocracy, under the name of a popular representative government, and to make you embrace a shameful slavery, while nothing was held out to you but the mere shadow of liberty; this pernicious project, so unequivocally declared in the plan of the constitution which you have rejected, was never lost sight of; on the contrary, it became more and more dear to all its partizans; and, the only difference observable in it, from the efforts heretofore made with the same view, is, that now a much greater share of artifice and of violence would be resorted to. It was again reserved for the French Republic to second the endeavours of the true republicans, to raise you a second time from the gulph in which you had been plunged, in order more effectually to enslave you. We had only to chuse between a last political crisis, and the prospect of seeing liberty for ever oppressed; and what patriot could for a moment hesitate in the choice?

Yes, Batavians, we have felt ourselves under the cruel necessity of putting in a state of arrest some members of your Representative Assembly, and to remove others from a share in the Government, not with any intention to injure them, unless they have rendered themselves guilty of some crimes, or to pursue them for their conduct, for we are already too fully aware of the fatal effects of a system of terror; but, to prevent them from continuing to sap the foundations of our late political revolution, our object is, by clearing away every obstacle, to make you speedily attain to a regular order of things that may enable you to chain down despotism, and shut out every access to anarchy; thus you may cement the security of the Batavian people, and render the Batavian Republic as serviceable to its allies as it must be formidable to it foes.

Is this an over-coloured picture of the present state of things? Do we meanly resort to calumny, in order to fire your resentment against upright men? Or rather, do we not pay a due homage to truth? Are not the attempts made against civil liberty as evident as day? Is not the favour and protection afforded to the partizans of the House of Orange sufficiently known? Was it not enough to have approved one's self a sincere patriot, in order to be insulted and stigmatised? Has any means been left unemployed in order to crush the public spirit? And has not the organization of our land forces been for a length of time a source of well-grounded complaints? Have not attempts been made, in your representative assemblies, to defend the Committee of Union? Have not many of your rulers attacked, by the most shameful means, the unity of the Republic, the sole

means of securing our internal happiness and our external strength? Has not every possible obstacle been thrown in the way to retard the formation of the National Guard, that bulwark of liberty, not less formidable to despots than favourable to the happiness of the people? Has not commerce been tolerated with our natural enemy? Is it not even protected in contempt of the laws? Has not the armed force, in several places, been employed to stifle the voice of the people, and to afford a powerful support to the insolence of despotism? Have not the national treasures, treasures amassed at the expence of your sweat and blood, been employed to disseminate corruption, and at the point of the bayonet to force a constitution on you which you have rejected with indignation?

Has not impunity in some measure been secured to fordid selfishness? Have not certain individuals been permitted to enrich themselves with the fruits of your labours, which you were obliged to pour into coffers exhausted as soon as filled? Do not such persons fatten on the blood and tears of the widow and the orphan? Has not the national navy, the miserable remains of our former grandeur, been rashly and wantonly exposed to total ruin, and that contrary to the express intention of the French Government? and very recently was it not obvious to observe the detestable efforts that were made to snatch from our hands every possible means of recruiting our maritime force, and, had not the Government been changed, would not this nefarious project have completely succeeded? Has not the public credit been impaired by means equally false and perfidious? Have we not seen the different provinces openly oppose the will of the nationall representation, and is not this resistance torn by divisions and a spirit of party? This has not exposed itself to contempt by its want of energy, and has it not, by the adoption of half measures, dissolved the ties of the administration? And, while the whole of these abuses are passing under our eyes, the destruction of the Republic becomes inevitable from the continuation of these horrors—will not the national spirit arouse from its lethargic slumbers?

Will not you all run to arms, in order to combat the enemies of your happiness, and wholly to crush them, should they obstinately attempt to persevere in their designs? Shall the descendents of those heroes who, armed only with their courage, reduced the all-powerful dominion of Spain, permit themselves to be intimidated by the vain threats of an handful of selfish tyrants? Will they basely conceal themselves, when attempts are making to give a mortal stab to the cause of liberty? And we, your Representatives, who behold these odious machinations, how could we justify ourselves in your eyes, in the eyes of our children, if we had continued any longer to remain listless and inert? Should we not well deserve to be confounded with those contemptible beings who attempted to build their power on your downfall, from which we have at length rescued you by a vigorous and decisive blow? If such had been our conduct, must not our memory be blackened in the history of future times? No, no, Batavians, let us swear on the altar of liberty, upon which the people of low countries have already laid their offerings, when every other state was still enslaved; let us swear by the general interest, by the prosperity of our children by the happiness of posterity, that we will never endure the existence either of despotism or of anarchy!—

Let us all swear that we will rescue the country from its deplorable state of oppression, and let us spare no sacrifice that may insure our success; let our conduct prove that we cherish civil liberty as ardently as we detest licentiousness! Stand round the general administration in order to support it in all the measures that may be deemed expedient for accomplishing this great end; thus we shall soon obtain a good constitution, supported by the eternal principles of nature, which are susceptible of no changes, and on which alone can be solidly bottomed our political happiness. We shall thus impose silence on calumny, and shame on our adversaries; thus we shall clearly prove to the greatest, to the most courageous of all nations, that it is not in vain that they have aided us to shake off the yoke under which we bowed; we will prove that the Batavian is worthy of a fraternal alliance with that great people; and thus shall astonished Europe soon recognize in us the worthy descendents of those Batavians who defended their liberty when the whole universe bent the knee before the power of Imperial Rome: soon also shall it see revived in the present generation the same people, who heretofore shook the throne of Philip; that same people, who, by their energy and courage, had so extended their possessions in the other quarters of the globe, that the sun in its regular course must always continue to shine on the Batavian in both hemispheres; that people who waged a contest with the two most formidable powers of the world; who forced the commerce of the entire universe to center in their ports; who held in their hand the political balance, and who extended their sceptre over the immensity of the ocean.

Batavians, it is to this pitch of glory that you must again aspire, by the means of a vigorous and wise constitution. But, we shall never attain it if we endure any longer the existence of that order of things, or rather that systematic disorder, which for these two years past has not ceased to cramp our efforts. The monster of federalism, not unlike the hydra of the ancient poets, can never be subdued but by a vigorous blow, which at one stroke will crush and destroy all its heads. This great blow has just been struck—the monster already is in its last glory, but its last convulsive struggle might prove dangerous, and against this danger we have still to guard. It is impossible for any society to exist without order; but it is of the first importance that it should not be disturbed in a provisional government. Let every one therefore obey the orders that are prescribed by this provisional government; let it be taken for granted that the temporary sacrifice of some essential parts of our civil liberty has no other end in view but to procure a good constitution, and through the medium of that constitution to secure to us the full and complete enjoyment of that liberty.

All the constituted authorities shall continue their present functions until the moment arrives for making the necessary alterations in them in a regular manner, and conducive to the public good. The *sci disant* provincial administrations or constituted authorities in the provinces, and the regencies in the different towns, districts, and villages, as also the administrations of the dams, rivers and bridges, shall be continued to that period, and shall be subject and responsible to the executive power. The committees of justice shall provisionally remain on their present footing, and shall undergo no change whatever. Every officer, mayor, procurator of the commune and public accuser, shall provisionally continue the exercise of their functions, and shall prosecute with increased activity all disturbers of tranquillity and order, under whatever mask they may attempt to lurk. Person and property shall be screened from all insult or injury; the existing laws to that effect shall remain in full force, and be rigorously executed.

Commerce shall be protected; and every one shall enjoy that security which constitutes the foundation of all social union. No inhabitant of the yet existing provinces, no community, no society or corporation shall assemble together in order to prefer collectively to that assembly, or the Executive power, any demand or petition, but it will be allowed every Batavian citizen to propose his opinions, and to defend his interests. Thus this new order of things will find itself established without any shock or confusion; and the end for which it was judged necessary will be completely fulfilled. Thus are about to be accomplished the ardent wishes of the true Batavians; and a wise and vigorous Constitution will consolidate our happiness, gratify the wishes of our allies, and render us formidable to our enemies.

Batavians, it is in order to attain this salutary end that the Assembly of your Representatives has this day constituted itself the Constituent Representative Body of the Batavian people, under the presidency of Citizen H. Midderich, has appointed as his provisional secretaries, Citizens And. Ploos, V. Amstel, L. C. Vonck, W. F. Bennekom, and the secretary of the *ci-devant* National Assembly, Citizen J. Van Haeften. Let us enjoin each to respect the signature of the president for the time being, together with that of one of his secretaries, or of his successors, to obey and observe the orders and commands thus signed, as having emanated from us. All petitions to be presented to the Constituent Assembly, representing the Batavian people, and all sentences of colleges charged with the administration of justice throughout the whole of the Republic are henceforth to be delivered in the name of the Batavian people. The present shall be published and stuck up every where agreeably to custom. We moreover order and charge the constituted authorities of the Batavian people, who shall still remain in office, to issue the necessary orders, that our intentions in this respect be duly executed.

Done and decreed at the above-named Assembly at the Hague, the 22d Jan. 1798, fourth year of Batavian liberty. H. MIDDERICH, Presid.

PARIS, Feb. 5.

The French Government is seriously employed in preparing for the descent on England. There have been sent to the coasts of the Channel and of the ocean 40 demi brigades of infantry, 34 regiments of cavalry, two regiments of foot artillery, two of horse artillery, four companies of artificers, four companies of pioneers, two battalions of miners, and two corps of pontoon men, all commanded by 18 Generals of division, 47 Generals of Brigade, and 20 Adjutant Generals, among which are Berthier, Kilmaine, Mariscot, Kleber, Championet, Massena, Serrurier, Victor, Laine, Vieux, Vandame, Richepanse, Ney, and Adjutant General Heudelet; all the flower of the armies.

Kleber has the command of the right wing of the army of England, which is to stretch from Calais to the mouth of the Scheldt. A corps of French and Batavians is likewise to assemble at Flushing.—*Surveille.*

The central administration of the department of the Seine, at Paris, published on the 3d of February with the greatest solemnity, in all the streets of the commune, the proclamation respecting the loan of 80 millions for the expedition against England. The members of the department, with those of the different Municipalities, Justices of the Peace, &c. clad in tri-coloured robes, formed a numerous and august procession. The Etats Majors, and different corps of troops on foot, as well as on horseback, escorted them; and a black standard of immense size, borne by mariners dressed in black, presented this inscription in black letters—"Descent upon England!" A band of music, by striking up patriotic airs, inflamed the general enthusiasm, and the universal cry was—"Live the Republic! And may England perish!"

THOMAS PAINE.

Coupe (des Cotes des Nord) on the 28th January, in the Committee of Five Hundred, introduced the following letter from Thomas Paine to the Council of Five Hundred:—

"Citizens Representatives, though it is not convenient to me, in the present situation of my affairs to subscribe to the loan towards the descent upon England, my œconomy permits me to make a small patriotic donation. I send an hundred livres, and, with it, all the wishes of my heart for the success of the descent, and a voluntary offer of any service I can render to promote it.—There will be no lasting peace for France, nor for the world, until the tyranny and corruption of the English Government be abolished, and England, like Italy, become a sister Republic. As to those men, whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland, who like Robespierre in France, are covered with crimes, they like him, have no other resource than in committing more; but the mass of the people are friends to liberty; tyranny and taxation oppress them, but they merit to be free. Accept, Citizen Representatives, the congratulations of an ancient colleague in the dangers we have passed, and on the happy prospect before us. Safety, respect,

THOMAS PAINE."

It is confidently reported that General Berthier has entered Rome, and that the Pope has fled to Malta.

In vain, says the *Republican Francais*, does the Government renew its zeal and activity to defeat the libertycidal projects of disaffection. It seems inexhaustible in its resources, and in pursuance of its culpable attempts, an anonymous letter, if not in the following words, at least to the same effect, has been sent to several Members of the National Representation:

"Citizen Representatives, the pretended division between Barras and the other Members of the Directory is but a feint to ruin the Legislative Body. They are really all agreed in their project. The descent on England is nothing but a stratagem to conceal the real motives of the stay of Buonaparte in France. When the Legislative Body shall be surrounded with a sufficient body of troops they will demand with an armed force the dissolution of the two Councils and the establishment of a Government more agreeable to the habits of the French. The national representation will be dissolved, and the elections will be postponed. Be on your guard, representatives of the people; the plan is to bury you foremost under the ruins of liberty. So the actors of this infamous supposition betray their hopes when they imagine that the government can partake their views."

London.

FEBRUARY 9.

ROYAL EXCHANGE MEETING.

This day a meeting of the merchants, bankers, traders, and other inhabitants of the city of London, to a number much greater than the extensive area of the Royal Exchange would contain, was held on that emporium of British commerce, for the purpose of promoting the voluntary subscription at the Bank of England, for the defence of the country.

At one o'clock precisely the Lord Mayor, who was unanimously voted to the chair, opened the business with a short prefatory speech.

Mr Bosanquet now came forward, and in a very animated address called the attention of the meeting to the important object before them.

He then proposed several resolutions calculated to promote the subscriptions, which were all agreed to, and a Committee, consisting of members from most of the great companies appointed.

The house of Peele and Co. at Manchester, has subscribed forty-five thousand pounds towards the carrying on of the war.

The following are the words of the Minute entered on the books of the Bank respecting the Marquis of Buckingham's subscription:

"The most Noble the Marquis of Buckingham.—All Fees and Profits received in his Office of Teller of the Exchequer, during the war, after reserving the sum of 2700l. and the allowances to the clerks, settled by the act of the 24th of his present Majesty. The said surplus is estimated by his Lordship, on the average of the last three years, at 10,000l. per annum."

The North Devon militia have subscribed one week's pay. The crew of the Edgar, Capt. M'Dougall, one month's pay.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 8.

Mr PITT gave notice, that, on Monday se'ennight, he would move that the several reports of the Committee of Finance should be referred to a Committee of the whole house on that day.

Mr MANNING gave notice, that, on the first open day in the ensuing week, he would move that the very respectable list of the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen, inserted in the books of the Bank of England, for subscribing towards defraying the future expences of the war, should be laid before the House, in order that the example might be followed up as generally as possible, conceiving that the publication of such a matter, accompanied by such great and illustrious characters, could not fail most materially to promote the universality of the measure.

On the motion of Mr PITT, the order for the House to go into a Committee of Supply to-morrow was read, and the same was ordered for Monday.

SUPPLEMENTARY MILITIA.

The act of last session empowering his Majesty to [illegible]

Mr DUNDAS rose.—He had to move to bring in a bill to repeal the said act. The object of this bill partly was also to ascertain how far his Majesty can have the power of calling out a certain portion of the militia within twenty-one days. That part of the act which had just been read, which related this circumstance, had been differently understood by different persons, and some delay and difficulty had arisen in consequence of it. In this act, his Majesty was only empowered to call out one-third of the militia, but that body having since been reduced by a draught of 10,000 men from it to the regular regiments, it was now found expedient that his Majesty should have the power of calling out one half. He did not mean to say, that a larger portion than one half would at no time be called out; this would wholly depend upon the exigencies of the country.

In the present situation of public affairs, every measure of safety was to be taken, and the House would, he was sure, agree with him, that the preparations for our own security were to be governed considerably by the preparations of the enemy. But the country was not to be alarmed even at these preparations, nor the spirit in which they are made. He was convinced, that whatever might be the gasconading of the enemy, whatever the language they held out to the people of France, whatever the alluring pictures of the wealth of this country, and their incitements to attempt invasion for the sake of plunder, still the spirit of the nation would not be appalled; Englishmen would not submit themselves willing sacrifices to an inveterate, maurauding foe. He spoke it with warmth, because he spoke it to, and with the country, that if the enemy should ever be so mad as to attempt an invasion, they would find a people great and wealthy, prepared and able to defend themselves. "And (continued Mr Dundas) our measures will be such, that every man may lie in his bed, on the faith of those exertions. And sure I am, that whenever the enemy will make such an attempt, they will be overwhelmed with confusion and destruction." He concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill for enabling his Majesty to call out such a portion of the supplementary militia as may at any time be found necessary, and to provide the necessary augmentation of the corps of the regular militia therefrom.—Agreed to.

Mr Dundas brought up this bill in pursuance of his motion, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

LLOYD'S LIST, February 9.

THE Cecilia, Lolling, from Hull to Hamburgh (supposed to have foundered) has been driven to Norway.

The Itrehoe, Becker, from Oporto to Dublin, failed from Oporto between the 15th and 20th November last, and has not since been heard of.

The Young Ludwig, ——, from Embden to London, is taken and carried into Calais; both ship and cargo condemned.

The Vrow Engelina, H. Tebbens, from Embden to London, is stranded off Ameland.

The Nooyt Verwagt, Downes, from Amsterdam to London, has put into Harlingen to repair.

A brig privateer captured the Susannah of Fowey, from Guernsey, and a small vessel belonging to the port of Gweek, on the 5th instant, off Fowey.

WINDS AT DEAL.

Feb. 6. N.—7. N. W.—8. N. W.

BANK STOCK 121½		5 per cent. Aug.	72½ ½ ¾
3 per cent. con. 49½ ¾ ½ ¾		Long Ann.	14½ ¼
4 per cent. ——		Short,	——

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—FEBRUARY 12, 1798.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON.]

MANHEIM, Jan. 27.

A French General Officer arrived here on the 25th, with dispatches for the Commandant of the place, in which the General of division, AUBERT, demanded, in the name of General HATRY, that the troops of the empire should evacuate the fort of the Rhine and all its dependencies. Upon his refusal, the French attacked the fort of the Rhine on the evening of the same day, made themselves masters of it, together with the bridge, and took from five to six thousand prisoners. They advanced as far as the glacis of Manheim; but between ten and eleven at night they retreated towards the bridge.

General OLLINOT entered Manheim with a flag of truce, and a suspension of arms for forty-eight hours was agreed upon, to wait the return of a courier who had been dispatched in the morning to Rastadt.

The tree of liberty has been planted at Ungstein, Kaistadt, Horsheim, Pfeddersheim, &c.

This intelligence has received official confirmation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 9.

ADMIRAL DUNCAN.

Mr. PITT brought up a Message from the King, stating that his Majesty was desirous of conferring some signal mark of his favour upon Admiral Lord Viscount DUNCAN, for the signal service he performed to his country, in the engagement with the Dutch fleet, under Admiral De Winter.—The Message then proposed that there should be allowed to Lord DUNCAN, with a reversion to his two next heirs, during their lives, the nett yearly sum of 2000l.—But his Majesty not having it in his power to fulfil his intention, without the assistance of his faithful Commons, had thought proper to make this communication to the House.

Mr. PITT moved that the message be referred to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

A petition regarding the tax on Watches, was ordered to a committee.

Married, at Aberdeen, the 8th curt. Dr WILLIAM DYCE, Physician in Aberdeen, to Miss MARGARET CHALMERS, daughter of Mr Chalmers, printer there.

Mrs BRUCE, relict of the deceased Andrew Bruce, merchant in Edinburgh, died here on Sunday the 11th curt. much and justly regretted.

Died, at Bandon, in Ireland, on the [illegible] of January last, Lady COCKBURN, widow of Sir [illegible] Cockburn, Bart.

Died at Deanhaugh, on Tuesday last, PETER RAEBURN, eldest son of Mr Raeburn, painter.

One day last week, a gentleman was overturned in a gig on Leith Walk, by which one of his thigh bones was broken. The accident was occasioned by a gentleman's carriage and a cart then passing.

Thursday last, the Glasgow Roads bill was presented in the House of Commons, and same day, a new writ was issued for Clackmannanshire, in room of Sir RALPH ABERCROMBY, Commander in Chief in Ireland, Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Magistrates and Town Council of Irvine have given one hundred guineas to the fund for carrying on the war and defence of the country.

The officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men of the first battalion of the first (or Royal) regiment of foot, quartered in Stirling castle, have subscribed 300l. for the immediate service of the state, to which sum Lord ADAM GORDON their Colonel has added 200l. They have also resolved to give one day's pay each per month, for the same purpose, during the continuance of the present war.

Thursday his Majesty presented the Red Ribbon to Admiral COLPOYS. The gallant Admiral was the first man who *boarded* the Bank Subscription with one thousand pounds.

Lord ELGIN, at the court of Berlin, has been dangerously ill, but is happily recovered from his indisposition.

Mr PIDCOCK's Collection, consisting of the Elephant, and a number of other Curious Animals, are arrived, and may be seen at the end of the Earthen Mound.

THE HEIR AT LAW,

Mr COLMAN's pleasant and humorous comedy, was repeated on Saturday last, at the Theatre-Royal, to a brilliant and crowded audience, and was received, if possible, with higher relish than on the former occasion. The characters are various, natural, and abounding with comic effect, and the epilogue is irresistibly laughable. When given by such performers, as Mr LEE LEWES, Mr WOODS, Mr ROCK, Mr SCRIVEN, Mrs KEMBLE, &c. the author may consider himself particularly happy. The performers were frequently obliged to stop till the loud voice of laughter had subsided. It will certainly long continue a favourite comedy with the town, and will, doubtless, amply repay the manager any expence or trouble he may have been at in procuring it.

On TUESDAY, Feb 20. will be presented,

A PLAY, AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

The whole of the Receipts to be applied to the Fund now raising as a Voluntary Contribution for the Defence of the Country.

PIRNIEFIELD.

THE LANDS of PIRNIEFIELD, with the House, Offices, Garden, and others, delightfully situated on the sea shore, at the east end of the Links of Leith, are to be LET for one year from Whitsunday next.

The House of Pirniefield is well known to be one of the pleasantest bathing quarters in this part of the country, and having the advantage of an excellent garden, and several acres of contiguous ground, is a very desirable summer residence for any genteel family.—Should it be inclined, the House and Garden will be let separately from the rest of the land.

Further particulars will be learned on application to Mr Andrew Watson, writer to the signet, George Street, who has authority to let the premises.

SEQUESTRATION, &c.

Creditors of JOHN COBB, lately at Mill of Kinnardine, to receive second dividend on the 1st March, in George Milne's, writer in Stonehaven; and to see state of affairs with him till that day.

—— of ANDREW WATT, merchant in Perth, to see state of affairs with Moses Wylie, the trustee, till February 22d when a dividend will be paid; and to meet in Thomas Wakefield's, vintner there, same day at noon, to instruct trustee.

WILLIAM WEIR, merchant and horse-dealer in Glasgow.—Days of examination, February 15th and March 1st, at one P. M. in the Sheriff Court-house of Glasgow.—Creditors to meet in James M'Crone's, vintner there, March 2d, at one P. M. to instruct trustee; and to lodge claims and vouchers betwixt and the 18th September.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
Betwixt and Whitsunday next,

A SMALL HOUSE, from four to eight pounds yearly rent, any where on the High Street from the Castlehill to New Street, Canongate.

Letters addressed to A. A. and left at the printing office, will be properly attended to, and kept secret, if required.

NOTICE.

MR CHARLES FRASER, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, retired, on the 20th January last, from the Concern carried on here under the Firm of "HEYWOOD, ELLIS, and CO," in terms of their contract of Copartnery.

JOSHUA HEYWOOD.
Glasgow, Feb. 8. 1798. SEPTIMUS ELLIS.
CHARLES FRASER.

To the CREDITORS *of*
The VISCOUNT of ARBUTHNOT.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of the Viscount of Arbuthnut, request a meeting of all the Creditors, or their agents, on Thursday the 15th of February current, at two o'clock, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, when the Trustees will lay before them a state of the trust affairs, and other important matters, which may enable them more effectually to procure speedy payment.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Smack,
LEITH PACKET,
WILLIAM SCOTT Master,

Will take in goods till Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, when she will sail.

Union Shipping Company's Office, Leith, 12th February 1798.

FOR NEW YORK,
The fast sailing copper-bottomed American Ship
FANNY,
DANIEL H. BRAINE Master,

Now at Greenock, will be ready to take on board goods by the 5th of February, and will be clear to sail by the 20th.——For freight or passage, please apply to R. Allan, Esq. Edinburgh, George Buchanan, youngest, Glasgow, or to John Buchanan, merchant, Greenock.

FIRST SPRING SHIP FOR CANADA,
The fine fast sailing ship,
FANNY,
JOHN M'KIE Master,

Is now ready to receive on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to sail by the 25th March.

This vessel will be armed, has remarkable good accommodation for passengers, and the Master is well acquainted with the navigation of the St Lawrence.

Applications for freight or passage ro be addressed to Mr Allan, Sun Fire Office, Edinburgh—or Adam and Mtthie, Greenock, who have for sale, Beef and Pork, Pearl Ashes, Flax Seed, Staves, Port Wine in pipes, and Jamaica and Leeward Island Rum in bond.

FARM, LIME-QUARRY, & COAL TO LET,
IN FIFESHIRE.

To be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at the term of Martinmas next,

THE FARM of TREESFAULD, part of the Estate of Fessie, lying in parish of Ceres, consisting of upwards of fifty acres, mostly arable, with a good sheep park of eight or nine acres, substantially inclosed, and about twenty acres of muir nearly adjoining the farm, mostly of good quality, and presently under fallow;—great part of it is limed, and it can all be easily otherways improven.

The LIME-QUARRIES of Teasses, with the Cot-houses and pertinents. This lime is well known to be of a very superior quality, is level free, and may be wrought either by mining or tirring. The northern quarry shews a face of about eleven feet thick of pure limestone, and the southern quarry is of the same thickness, and easily wrought.—And, the Coal of Teasses, which is wrought level free, at little expence, is of an excellent quality for burning lime, and besides supplying the above lime works, will afford a great quantity of coal for sale.

For particulars, apply to Mr Edward Bruce, clerk to the signet, or Mr Thomas Horsburgh, writer in Cupar.

Thomas Brand at Teasses mill, will shew the premisses.

LANDS IN THE PARISH OF TANNADICE AND COUNTY OF FORFAR.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Bean, vintner in Montrose, on Friday the 2d day of March next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE LANDS of WESTER BALGILLO, with the LOUPS, containing 168 acres arable, 24 acres pasture, 41 acres of thriving planting, from 10 to 12 years old, and 106 acres of improveable muir.—These lands lie contiguous, are pleasantly situated in the heart of a fine country, near the turnpike road from Brechin to Forfar, and lie about six English miles from each of these towns, and the same from Kirriemuir. They hold of a subject superior, are valued in the cess books at 166l. 13s. 4d. Scots, the teinds are valued and exhausted; at present the lands are divided into small farms, low rented. The leases expire at Whitsunday and Martinmas 1798, when a considerable rise of rent is expected.—On half of the price may remain in the purchaser's hands.

If the lands are not sold, they will be Let for such a number of years, as can be agreed on.—For further particulars, apply to James Greig, writer in Edinburgh, or John Ogilvie, writer in Montrose; to either of whom proposals for a private bargain may be given in.

HOUSES AND GROUNDS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE FRITH OF FORTH TO BE LET.

To be LET for such a term of years as shall be agreed on, either altogether, or separately in the lots or parcels aftermentioned:

1. THE MANSION-HOUSE, Garden, and Pigeon-house of ABDEN, in the parish of Kinghorn and county of Fife, either with or without Seven Acres of Arable and Five Acres of Meadow Ground, adjacent thereto; as also a Barn, a Stable, an Hay Loft, and a Byre.

The mansion-house, which commands the most beautiful and extensive views of the Frith of Forth and the coasts of Lothian and Fife, consists of three stories, and a garret story, containing on the first, a dining-room, a parlour, a servants room, and a kitchen; on the second, a drawing-room, four bed-chambers, and two closets; and on the third, three bed-chambers, and four closets; and in the under storey of a wing attached thereto, there are a Washing-house, a Milk-house, a Cellar, a Hen-house, a Coal-house, &c.

The garden contains about an acre of ground, of the most excellent soil, is well fenced with stone walls, and stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds and qualities.

2d. About 45 acres of the Lands of ABDEN, partly Arable and partly Meadow, presently occupied by Mr Spears and others; together with a DWELLING-HOUSE, containing four apartments, a Barn, a Grain Loft, a Barn Yard, a Stable, an Hay Loft, and three Byres.

3d. Those HOUSES near the CHURCH of KINGHORN, which were formerly occupied as a Distillery, but which might, at a small expence, be fitted up for carrying on any other manufacture; together with the Malt Barns, Granaries, &c. thereunto belonging.

The entry to the mansion-house, garden, pigeon-house, and part of the mead or ground, to be at Whitsunday, and to the arable grounds and the rest of the meadow or pasture ground at Martinmas next.

Those whose may be inclined to enter into leases of the whole or any part of the premises, are requested to give in their proposals to Mrs Sibbald, at Abden, by Kinghorn, or George Andrew, writer in Edinburgh.

Extract of a Letter from Doncaster.

To Mr LIGNUM, Surgeon, at his Dispensary, No. 57, Bridge Street, Manchester.

SIR, *Doncaster, January* 8. 1798.

It is with the greatest pleasure I have to communicate to you a most surprising cure effected by your ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS, the particulars of which are as follow:—About seven years ago my wife was seized with a violent scorbutic complaint, which first appeared on her hands; the humour daily increased, and within these late years, both her hands, and one of her feet up to the ancle, swelled, and were covered with a white scab, like a leprosy scurvy, to that degree, that, for many months, she was unable to walk, attended with an insufferable itching, and were constantly wrapped up in linen cloths; and to add to her distress, her sleep departed from her; as before she began to take your drops, she had not slept as usual for several months. What with the violent pain and other alarming complaints such as depraved appetite, indigestion, and windy complaint at her stomach, wandering pains in different parts of her body, she was worn almost to a skeleton; indeed, is is impossible to describe the deplorable situation to which she was reduced. We had totally given up all hopes of recovery till, providentially, the Rev. Mr Crosby, of the Methodist connection, called upon me, when he assured me, that he himself had been eye-witness to many great cures being performed by the use of your drops, and with much difficulty prevailed upon my wife to make trial of one small bottle; and to her and my inexpressible joy, she was much better; and by persevering till she had taken six small bottles, she was, thank God, entirely freed from her dreadful disorder, and has now the free use of her hands and feet, and enjoys an uninterrupted state of health, although she is now in the 56th year of her age; and as making public this cure may benefit society, while satisfactory to yourself. I cannot, in humanity, withhold its publication, which you are at full liberty to insert in what newspapers you please.

Any person, desirous of further information, may be satisfied, with pleasure, by applying to Mr Boys, bookseller, of Doncaster, from whom the drops were purchased, or by,

Sir, your obedient humble servants,
THOMAS BARRASS.
Marsh Gate, Doncaster. MARY BARRAS.

The truth of the above letter witnessed by { D. Boys. Geo. Wood. Tho. Naylor. John Naylor,

☞ These Drops are sold in moulded bottles square bottles at 12s. and 4s. 6d.—One 12s. bottle is equal in quantity to three 4s. 6d. ones. They may be had, wholesale and retail, at Mr LIGNUM's, No. 57, Bridge Street, Manchester, and by appointment, by

R. SCOTT, APOTHECARY,
No. 8. South Bridge, Edinburgh; and by

Mr Keltie, perfumer, No. 15. St. Andrew's Street, N. Town.
Mr Coke, bookseller, Leith. | Messr. Johnston & Bisset, Perth
Mr Angus Macdonald, jeweller, and Mr Mennons, printer, Glasgow. | Mr Scott, surgeon, Kelso. | Mr Dickson, druggist, Dumfries. | Mr Phorson, Berwick.
Mr Dick, surgeon, Dundee. | Mr Brown, } Printers,
Mr Dempster, surgeon, Cupar | Mr Hodson, } Newcastle.
Mr Cragie, Montrose | Mr Hall, }

*** Mr Scott and Mr M'Donald being appointed wholesale agents for Scotland, Patent Medicine Venders may be supplied with any quantity on the same terms as at the Dispensary in Manchester.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUP,

Within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on the 20th of March 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of SMITHYHILL, lying in the parish of Strickathro', and county of Forfar, within three miles of the town of Brechin, bounded on the south by the water of Cruick, and on the north by the West Water.

These lands consist of about 102 acres arable, of an excellent quality, and in a high state of cultivation, about eight acres of good pasture on the banks of the above waters, and there will be sold along with them, about 20 acres of improveable muir, of the adjoining lands of Muirtown.

The rent of the arable land and pasture, exclusive of the muir, is only 168l. but as the present tenant lately paid a considerable premium for an assignment to the lease, he sits at a rent of about 220l. and a still farther addition may be depended on at the expiry of the lease, which expires in 1809.

The teinds are valued and nearly exhausted, and including these the public burdens do not exceed 7l. sterling. The lands are to be held feu of Mr Turnbull of Muirtown, for a trifling feu-duty.

A considerable part of the price may remain for some time in the purchaser's hands, on proper security.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr Turnbull, at Muirtown, by Brechin, who will show the lands, or to Alexander Crombie, advocate in Aberdeen, or John Morison, writer to the signet.

KINCARDINESHIRE.
GARVOCK.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of John Tweedale, vintner in Montrose, upon Friday the 23d day of February 1798, betwixt the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon,

THE ESTATE of GARVOCK, in the parish of Garvock, and county of Kincardine, which belonged to the deceased David Scott, Esq. of Nether Benholm, containing upwards of 2250 acres Scotch measure, and at present remarkably low rented, being only 503l. 9s. 11d. Sterling yearly, after deducting minister's stipend and schoolmaster's salary.

Garvock is about eight miles from Montrose, lying betwixt the valuable districts called the Howe of the Mearns and the Coast-side. The new cross roads to be immediately made thro' the property, opening an improved communication betwixt the coast and inland parts of the country, will greatly add to its value. The soil has amply repaid for any improvements made upon it. There are lime quarries in the neighbourhood. The tenants are thriving, and part of the estate now in regular train of melioration. The wastes may be profitably employed in planting. The valued rent, being nearly 1300l. Scots, affords three freehold qualifications.

If not sold *in cumulo*, it is proposed (either on the above or an after day) to sell it in the following Lots:

	Arable. A.	R.	F.	*Pasture.* A.	R.	F.	*Rent.* L.	S.	D.
LOT I.									
Mill of Garvock,	34	0	21	35	3	19	49	2	0
Upper Tulloch,	172	3	36	264	1	28	54	7	6
Nether Tulloch,	65	2	19	134	0	24	30	0	0
	272	2	36	434	1	31	133	9	6
LOT II.									
Ravensha,	144	2	23	165	0	37	48	0	9
Redford,	171	2	26	138	0	37	143	19	4
	316	1	9	303	1	34	191	19	4
LOT III.									
Bridieston,	232	2	3	435	2	37	128	0	0
Craig,	112	2	18	151	3	32	59	4	0
	345	0	21	587	2	29	187	4	0

The above measurements are taken from plans of the different farms, of an old date, since which many considerable portions of land, denominated pasture, are now brought under plough culture, and some hundred acres more may yet be improven in like manner.

Mill of Garvock has a valuable thirlage upon the lands of neighbouring proprietors.

The above second and third lots (if sold in lots) are to continue astricted, only during currency of the present lease upon the Mill, and thereafter the thirlage affecting them to be discharged. Great part of lot III. is open at Whitsunday first, the tacks upon the other parts vary in their currency, but none of them are of long duration.

Beside the above rents, the Mill of Garvock pays 20 bolls and a fraction of meal, and Ravansha 10 bolls and a fraction of bear. These presently go for paying the victual stipend for the whole estate, which, with the money, stipend, and schoolmasters's salary, will be properly allocated upon the different lots, in the articles of sale.

Those desiring further information, or to see plans of the different farms, &c. may apply to Alexander Burnett, Esq. of Strachan, Sheriff Depute of Kincardinshire, or Patrick Orr, Esq. of Bridgeton, by Montrose, two of the trustees named by the deceased Mr Scott.

DR ARNOLD's PILL

WHICH (tho' mild and innocent in their nature) have been found, by long experience, to be a infallible remedy for every species of venereal infection, without confinement or restraint of diet, and have affected cures when all other methods would not avail—Printed directions, signed Dr Arnold, are inclosed with each box, which will enable persons to cure themselves with perfect secrecy and safety. The above PILLS may be had of

Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, South Bridge Edinburgh; Mr M'Donald, Glasgow;—and Mr Phorson, Berwick, at 2s. 9d. or 5s. 5d. a box;—where may be had, Dr Arnold's Nervous Restorative DROPS for impaired constitutions, whether proceeding from age or intemperance, price 5s. 5d.

GRASS PARKS IN RFE.

TO be Let by public roup, upon Thursday the 15th of February instant, for the ensuing season, The GRASS PARKS at Raith, Beg, and Wetherby.

The roup to begin at Raith, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE TO BE LET.

There is to be Let in Tack, by public roup, within the house of John Craig, vintner in Dunse, on Wednesday the 14th day of February curt. at five o'clock afternoon,

THE FARM of LADYFLATT, part of the Estate of LANGTON, lying in the parish of Langton, and shire of Berwick.

This farm consists of more than 200 acres, all arable, well inclosed and subdivided, and the soil is of an excellent quality.

The lease will be for 19 years, and the entry of the tenant at Whitsunday next, 1798.

The articles of roup are in the hands of Mr Edmonstone at Lauder, and Mr Campbell, St James's Square, to either of whom enquiries may be addressed, and offers for a rivate bargain previous to the day of sale.

FARMS TO BE LET,
In the parish of Chirnside, and shire of Berwick;

THE Farm of WHEATACRES, including the pendicle of Causewaybank, containing about 360 acres, English measure.

WESTER CROWBUTT, about 36 acres, with a piece of Easter Crowbutt annexed.

The North CROFTS of CHIRNSIDE, including the Ballgreen and Loan, about 42 acres.

The FOREBANK, 63 acres, and HOUSEHEAD, about 27 acres.

The Improven Ground lying between these to last articles about 36 acres.

All these farms and pieces of ground, which are peculiarly adapted for the turnipe husbandry, may be entered to at Whitsunday next, as to the grass, and to the arable land at the separation of the crop from the ground.

Apply to Robert Suttie, writer St John's Street.

LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.
TO BE SOLD,

I. THE Lands of CROSSRIGG, with the teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Hutton, presently under tack to Adam Johnston, which will expire at Whitsunday 1806, at a rent of 280l. besides public burdens. There is a commodious dwelling house and offices on the farm, which is mostly inclosed and subdivided; and as the tenant is bound to leave the fences in proper repair, and to manage the farm so as to leave it in a high state of cultivation, a great rise of rent may be expected. The lands hold of the Crown, and extend to an eight merk land of old extent. They consist of above 400 English acres.

II. EARNSLAW, GREYSTONE-RIGG, and NUNLANDS, with the teinds, lying in the parish of Eccles, presently under tack to James Smith, which will expire at Whitsunday 1818, at a rent of 253l. The house and offices are most substantial and commodious, and the farm is all inclosed, and properly subdivided. The fences are in the best condition, and the tenant bound to leave them so. He is also bound to a regular rotation of cropping, and the farm at the end of the lease must be in excellent order, a great rise of rent may therefore be expected. The lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification. They consist of about 280 English acres.

III. BERRYHAUGH and BERRYBANK, lying contiguous in the parish of Coldingham, with the teinds. The former presently under tack, which will expire at Whitsunday 1804, at a rent of 60l. The houses are not good, but from its vicinity to Berryhaugh new ones will not be necessary. The Land is very good, but not yet improven.

Berryhaugh is presently under lease to Thomas and James Murray, which will expire at Whitsunday 1811, at a rent of 180l. The houses are mostly new. The farm is partly enclosed, and the tenant is bound to keep and leave the fences in good repair. These Lands hold partly of the Crown and partly of a subject superior. These two farms may be sold together or separately.

The tenants will shew the Lands, and further particulars may be learned, by applying to David Thomson, W. S. No. 24, South Frederick Street, Edinburgh.

ARGYLESHIRE.

THE Valuable ESTATE OF CRAIGNISH, forming a beautiful Peninsula, near the mouth of the Crinan Canal,
IS TO BE SOLD,
Together or in Lots, by Private Bargain or Public Roup, as shall be afterwards particularly advertised.

There are a commodious Mansion-House, consisting of an old Castle and modern addition, an elegant Court of Offices, and Garden stocked with fruit trees, &c. In situation, soil, and otherwise, this property is distinguished by very superior advantages.

The title-deeds, plan, and rental, will be seen by applying to Alexander Keay, accountant, George Street; or James Campbell, W. S. St Andrew's Square.

SALE OF LANDS,
AND A MILLSTONE QUARRY.

To be SOLD by public roup, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of April next, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

THE LANDS of BOGEND, in the parish of Shotts, and shire of Lanark, lying about twenty-two miles west from Edinburgh, betwixt the two great roads from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Whitburn, and by Bathgate and Airdrie, and about 150 yards from the most approved tract of the propoſed Canal betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow.

These lands, on which there is a handsome new-buil Farmhouse, consist of above 150 acres of the best arable, meadow, and pasture ground in that part of the country, and there is every appearance of coal and lime in the lands.—The greatest part of the farm is let from year to year in grass, at a low rent; but a purchaser may enter to the house and a few acres of ground immediately, and to the rest of the farm in spring 1799.

The MILLSTONE QUARRY lies off at a side of the farm, and will either be sold along with it or separately. The stone which has been wrought from it is of different kinds, and of the best quality for grinding either barley, oats or pease, and it is believed that it may be successfully tried for grinding wheat.

Application may be made to Robert Hill, W. S. North Charlotte Street, Edinburgh, who will treat with any one withing to purchase by private bargain.

SALE OF SUPERIORITY
IN THE SHIRE OF AYR.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 7th of March next, between the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon,

THE SUPERIORITY of the Five Merk Land of old extent of AIKET WALLACE, otherwise NETHER AIKET, lying within the parish of Dunlop, and shire of Ayr.

This Superiority affords a freehold qualification in the county, the old extent being instructed by a retour in 1648, and the purchaser will have the benefit of an assignation to an open charter from the Prince.

The annual feu-duties payable by the vassal amount to 28l. 13s. 4d. Scots. The lands are worth about 260l. Sterling of yearly rent. Several parcels of them have been lately sold, but the fee being at present full, the purchasers have not yet entered with the superior.

For further particulars apply to David Balfour, W. S. who has power to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of sale.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

GREENOUGH's LOSENGES of TOLU, so justly celebrated for their superior efficacy in immediately removing all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, Sore Throats, Shortness of Breath, Defluxions upon the Lungs, Soreness of the Breast, &c.—

TWO TINCTURES; the one for cleansing and preserving the TEETH, and effectually curing the Scurvy in the Gums, preventing the Teeth from further decay and rendering the Breath perfectly sweet:—The other for the TOOTHACH, which gives immediate ease, without injuring the Teeth or Gums.

The above articles have been held in the highest esteem for years past; but as the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, every purchaser is requested to observe that *R. Hayward, No.* 10, *Ludgate-hill*, is printed on the stamp, all others are counterfeits.

They are prepared and sold by R. Hayward, chemist, successor to T. Greenough, No. 10, Ludgate-hill, London.

Sold also by Messr. HUSBAND, ELDER, & CO. Edinburgh, and the other Venders of Medicines in town and country—price 1s. 1½d each.

☞ Just received, a large supply of GOWLAND's CELEBRATED LOTION.

HOUSE IN MILN's SQUARE.

To be SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 14th February curt. at two o'clock afternoon,

THAT LODGING in Miln's Square, Edinburgh, fronting Blair's Street, being the third storey above the flats which belonged to the deceased Patrick Falconer of Balmakillie, Esq. consisting of a dining-room and drawing-room to the front, three bed rooms, two light closets, and a kitchen, behind; a wine and coal cellar, with many other conveniencies.

The premisses are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, upon the original plan, at 3330l. Scots, and the premium paid up.

The house may be seen every day, from twelve to three o'clock. And for further particulars, apply to Robert [illegible] and William Callander, writers in Edinburgh.

☞ The Furniture of said house, consisting of sundry articles amongst which are, a side board, dining, and other Tables—also a TELESCOPE, a MICROSCOPE, an AIR-PUMP, a VIOLIN, two ISLE of ARRAN STONES, and a PEDOMETER, are to be sold by public roup, on Thursday the 15th of February current, in place of Friday the 9th, inserted formerly by mistake.——The sale to begin at 11 o'clock forenoon.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

To be SOLD, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 15th of February curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

I. THE VILLA of BROUGHTON PARK, lying on the north side, and in the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh, consisting of 3 acres, 2 roods, 37 falls, all well inclosed, at present occupied mostly in nursery. To be exposed to sale at the upset price of 1600l.

Upon the premisses are a commodious neat Mansion-house, Garden, and suitable offices, possessed by Andrew Leslie seedsman in Edinburgh, the proprietor, besides a smaller dwelling-house, small garden, &c. occupied by tenants.

II. The Property at PORTOBELLO, lying about three miles east from Edinburgh, upon the sea-shore, belonging to James Cunningham, writer in Edinburgh; ascertained by a plan and measurement to consist of 4 acres 2 roods and 4 falls, well fenced with stone walls, and laid out in three separate inclosures surrounded with gardens, shrubbery, &c. with the privilege of a road from the high road to the sea, along the outside of the east boundary of the property. To be exposed to sale at the upset price of 900l.

In the southermost inclosure adjoining to the Musselburgh road, there is a neat commodious dwelling-house. And in the north inclosure upon the sea side, there is also a neat dwelling-house, commonly known by the name of *Portobello Tower*, with proper offices, &c.

The premisses are most particularly well adapted for bathing quarters, and may either be occupied in the manner they presently are, or converted into three separate villas, the middle inclosure affording a delightful situation for a house.

III. The MANSION-HOUSE of Bridge Castle, in Linlithgowshire, and ground around it, consisting of nine acres one rood and seven falls, all substantially inclosed, with a garden well stocked with choice fruit trees, a pigeon-house, and suitable offices, lying about three measured miles from Linlithgow, and two from Bathgate, upon the new road leading from Linlithgow to the new Glasgow road, which affords a most convenient access. To be exposed to sale at the upset price of 600l.

The Mansion-house is substantial, and would be a very comfortable residence for a genteel family, being large, surrounded by fine old trees, pleasantly situated upon a good trouting water, which passes under the garden wall, and in the centre of a sporting country.

Mr Leslie will show the premisses at Broughton Park;—and the servants at Portobello and Bridge Castle shose there.

For further information, persons inclining to purchase may apply to Donald M'Laine, seedsman in Edinburgh, trustee for the creditors of Messr. Leslie and Cunningham, or to Alexander Forsyth, writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands the articles of roup, title deeds, and plans of the subjects, and searches for incumbrances may be seen.

HOUSE FOR SALE,
In an eligible situation, on the new Communication from the Lawn Market to the Earthen Mound.

To be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wednesday the 21st day of February 1798, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of six and seven o'clock afternoon,

A HOUSE, bounded on the West by Paterson's Court, and on the East by the great street lately opened from the Lawn Market, to communicate with the Earthen Mound.

The House extends about sixty feet from south to north, along the said street of communication, and about fourteen feet from east to west, both within walls.

The local situation of the premisses renders it an object worth the attention of builders, or people in the mercantile line, as there is now an absolute certainty that the above mentioned street must in a short time become the chief communication to the New Town from the greatest part of the Old Town, and from the southern suburbs. Add to these advantages, that the opposite side of the new street is to be occupied by certain public buildings, which, from their vicinity, must always enhance the value of the house now offered for sale. Even in its present situation, the house might at a small expence, be converted into two or three commodious shops.

The title deeds and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of George Robinson and Robert Ainslie, clerks to the signet, who have powers to conclude a private bargain.

The house will be shewn by John Anderson, spirit dealer, Paterson's Court, the present tenant.

VILLA IN WIGTONSHIRE TO BE SOLD.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon the 24th day of February curt. at one o'clock afternoon,

THE MANSION-HOUSE, GARDENS, and OFFICES of BALKAIL, with about Thirty-two Acres of Ground.

This is one of the neatest and most pleasant places in the county of Wigton. It lies hard by the village of Glenluce which is a post town, and upon the Great Road from London to Ireland by Port Patrick,—is within half a mile of the sea, to which it has a fine opening, and as the surrounding country abounds with game, and the House and Offices being in complete repair, it would make a very desirable Hunting Seat.—There is some quantity of fine old Wood upon the property.—

Also, a SUBSET of a LARGE FARM, which has 64 years to run of the principal lease.—A part of this Farm is out of lease at Whitsunday 1798, when an advance of rent will be got, and the remainder is under lease for two years, at 120l. per ann. when there is no doubt that it will rise considerably.—Upon this Farm there is an Extensive Young Plantation, which will be very valuable in a few years, and which the tenant has the liberty of cutting. A Sublease of these Farms will either be sold along with the Villa, or separately, as purchasers incline.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, and a plan of the property, lie in the hands of Robert Cathcart, W. S. who is empowered to conclude a private bargain previous to the day of sale.

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